

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MUTUUS—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1908

Fifth Year. Vol. 5. No. 36

JESSIE D. TUGGLE

Announces For Commonwealth's Attorney in This District.

In the announcement of Jessie D. Tuggle, of this city, for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of this, the 27th Judicial District, the people of Knox county, and in fact the entire district feel that they have a man on whom all Republicans can unite and in whom the arm of the law will rest in perfect safety.

Mr. Tuggle was born of poor parents, but with that determination to rise began in early life to work his way to honor.

After he had completed his studies in the rural district schools he became a student of Union College where he better fitted himself for the duties and responsibilities of life.

After securing a good education for himself he began teaching and in this way secured a small sum of money of his own which he applied toward furthering his own education.

Deciding that he wanted to take up the profession of law he attended the Law University of Valparaiso, Ind., where he completed his course and returning to his native home was admitted as a member of the Knox county bar, and for sixteen years he has been a practitioner in his chosen profession.

His reputation soon began to grow as a lawyer, and in the fall of 1897 the citizens of Knox county elected him County Attorney, and so well did he fill the position that he was re-elected in 1901, serving eight years, and during that time he so ably represented the interests of the county and State that he has been urged to enter the race for the position he now seeks.

There is not a member of the Barbourville bar that stand higher in the profession than he, and not a man in the district who knows him but will feel that the interest of the Commonwealth will be perfectly secure in his hands.

He is a life-long Republican from the time he became a voter; he has always taken an active part in Republican politics, and has always led the fight against the common enemy, speaking for the Republican ticket throughout the county and the enemy has been made to feel the influence of his strength and popularity in Knox county.

As a prosecuting attorney, the eight years he served as county attorney has eminently fitted him for the position to which he is so naturally adapted, and while he has always based his prosecutions upon the law and the evidence, there was never a criminal against whom he has appeared but what will bear testimony of his ability to prosecute to the extent of the law.

He places his claims in the hands of his friends and relies upon their support to assist him in securing this nomination and pledges that if elected he will honestly and faithfully discharge his duties to the extent of his ability, and any influence or support given him will be gratefully appreciated.

Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the Sunday Schools of Knox county will be held at Emanuel on Saturday, October 24, 1908. All Sunday school workers of Knox county are requested to present on this occasion. Programs will be issued later.

CHANGE OF DATE

In County Primary Desired by All the Candidates

Committee Aled to Fix Date on December 5th

A petition has been circulated and signed asking the Chairman to call the committee together here next Saturday (tomorrow) to change the date of the county primary from Jan. 5, 1909, to Dec. 5, 1908, as that is the date fixed for the judicial primary and have both primaries held at the same time.

This appears to be a good idea as it would save the voters the trouble of attending the polls twice in order to cast their votes and it would reduce the expenses of the election and be an advantage in many ways.

As it now stands, the primary will come in the holiday season and there is a possibility of more or less drunkenness and if the committee can see its way clear to make the change it will meet the approval of every one and suit better all around.

EDUCATION

As a Leading Factor in Human Life.

Apart from its intrinsic merits in other respects the comparatively new State of California in its history probably affords one of the most impressive illustrations of the uses of education anywhere to be found along the Pacific coast for a distance of eight hundred miles with an average breadth of probably two hundred miles in the most genial portion of the north temperate zone with the further element of climatic modification of the Japanese current, coursing near its shores like that of the Gulf Stream along the coasts of Ireland, with the two great mountain ranges, that of the Sierra Nevada (snow-capped mountains) and that of the Coast locally known as the Coast Range, forming two large interior valleys, drained by their corresponding rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, flowing south and north respectively, each with numerous tributaries with their corresponding lesser valleys running east and west from the mountain ranges; and with very many extensive plateaus and fertile hills and immense sweeps of coast plains, with most favorable climatic conditions comprising but two really well defined seasons in the year, the "rainy" and the "dry" season, the former extending from the middle of November to the middle of April, and the latter including the other seven months of the year excepting some of the time when a man can work outdoors in his shirt-sleeves all of which time is usually needed for gathering of the varied crops and for mining purposes; and with access to the markets of the world by water it stood unnumbered seasons under the dominion of the indigenous races an expression of the sense of the lines of the poet or the plamist when he refers to that region "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

The Digger Indians, of Alta California, (our California) skinned among the forests of the region in waning tribes living like bears upon wild fruits in their season and picking up what they could on the seashore during the rest of

the year, often being driven to best salaries on earth, a teacher peel bark from the pine trees in holding a first-grade certificate long rainy seasons and live on receiving \$120 in gold per month the sap scraped from the bark as a teacher in the public schools, and the tree trunks thus destroyed their own forests, or as Henry Ward Beecher would put it in speaking of the illiterate: "descending from poor to poorer elements as improvidence dried up their resources."

This was the condition of the region when discovered and conquered by the Spaniards toward the close of the first quarter of the sixteenth century when on account of its transcendent beauty and chaste loveliness as a whole at the season when it was discovered by the Soldier Cortez named for the wife of another great soldier of whom her illustrious husband had said that he must be if not peerless "above suspicion." But for three long centuries this same beautiful and naturally productive region lay in a condition materially but little better, except for the establishment of the Franciscan Missions and the teaching of the rudiments of the Christian religion to the aborigines, but little improved beyond its original state. Then after the declaration of Mexican Independence in 1810 till the acquisition of that territory by the United States in 1848 California had but few inhabitants, and no industries save those of grazing and a little desultory mining, its total exports being a quantity of hides and tallow and a few ounces of gold, the whole amount annually perhaps to a few thousand dollars sent on some passing "whaler" or some seal-hunter's craft there being up to the time of the American occupation nothing in the way of a ship on the coast larger than a schooner and but one or two of these plying California waters, so that an Indian woman lost on San Nicolas Island, one of the Santa Barbara group, in 1835 had to remain there alone until 1853, eighteen years, for the want of a vessel sufficiently seaworthy to reach San Nicolas island, ninety miles from the mainland. I am reminded of this and have been lead to draw this deduction of the influence of education from reading in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 15th ult., a leading newspaper of California, that the shipments of fruits of different kinds from that State up to date for this year have been 7,309 carloads, of the approximate value of \$26,000,000 and that the total mineral output for last year was of the value of \$55,697,948 including at the head of list petroleum of the value of \$16,783,948 followed closely by gold to the value of \$16,727,928, then copper, clay-brick, cement, borax, macadam, asphalt, silver, quick-silver, mineral water, limestone, granite, salt, clay pottery, pyrites, gems, (\$282,632), paving blocks, sandstone, tungsten, marble and natural gas, the latter forming the item of least value amounting to \$147,750. In connection with these facts were mentioned the products of various other industries; indicating the active intelligence of the people of that State which perhaps not exceeding some other States of the Union in natural resources has from the period of its "teens in the sisterhood" of the States expended more for educational purposes in proportion to its population than any other State in the country, or any country of the world. Her people sustain two of the grandest and best equipped Universities in the world, one of the finest observatories and her teachers are paid the

best salaries on earth, a teacher

PROGRAM

Of Memorial Services of Improved Order of Redmen.

Sunday October 25, 1908.

Tchoupinoula Tribe No. 111, I. O. R. M., have arranged to hold their annual memorial services October 25, at eleven o'clock at the Baptist church in this city.

All sister tribes are most cordially invited to join in the service, and the public is invited to be present and witness the exercises.

At 10:30 a.m., sharp, a line of march will be formed at the Hall and all the members of the Tribe and all visiting members will march in a body to the church headed by the Red Men's Band where the Red Men will be seated in a body.

1st. Music—Opening Ode, by entire Tribe.

2nd. Introductory remarks by Sachem, followed by invocation by Pophet.

3rd. Roll call of departed Chiefs by Chief of Records.

4th Ritualistic service by Sr. Sagamore, Jr. Sagamore and 1st Sagamore.

5th. Scriptural lesson and prayer by Dr. J. H. Hitchcock.

Solo—Holy City—Rev. L. B. Arvin.

Address—Rev. C. K. Dickey. Doxology and Benediction. Line of march will again be formed and return to Hall where Council fire will be quenched in due form.

Charles Davis,
D. W. Clark,
I. H. Golden,
W. H. McDonald,
Committee.

WATERWORKS

Progressing Nicely and Pipings Nearly all Distributed.

The waterworks is being pushed rapidly as it is possible to do and a large force of hands are kept busily engaged every day ditching and laying the mains on the different streets of the city.

Practical all of the pipe that will be required for the system has arrived and been distributed throughout the city. The work of laying the mains is being rapidly and already a large percent of the work is completed.

The reservoir will soon be dug out ready to be concreted and while this is going on the pumping station has also been looked after.

The basin for the pump has been dug and walled with cement, the boiler that is to furnish steam power has been placed in position and the pumps are on the ground and the work of building the pumping station will be finished in a very short time.

It now looks as though the plant will be ready by the first of the new year to turn the water into the new main.

Several of the city fire plugs have been set and connected with the main and soon our city will be prepared to give the long needed protection to our business and residence property that it should have.

This waterworks means a great deal for Barbourville and we have never witnessed such a boom in the line of building as has come to Barbourville since the work of installing this system was begun.

To Purchase Organ.

Miss S. E. Miller went to Knoxville yesterday to purchase a new organ for the Baptist church of this city. She was accompanied by Miss Lizzie Johnson.

isfactory to a man who, if one may judge from his talk, finds opportunities diminished in number and restricted by the "money power."

Thereupon Mr. Bryan hastily and with some heat made reply which was, in substance, that all his worldly possessions did not represent value in excess of \$150,000. It was as if he said: "That is all I have; you ee, g d people, that I am still a poor man."

In this case, Mr. Bryan's view is also the popular view. His statement that he is worth "only" \$150,000 is accepted in the spirit in which it is made. The subject of Mr. Bryan's wealth has been dismissed as one that has no further interest. Yet, regarded by itself, the sum of \$150,000 is a large one. Why, then, is it regarded as something inconsiderable? Surely not because there are some men in this country who are reputed to be possessed of many millions. Exceptions are never accepted as a standard of measurement,

The simple truth is that Mr. Bryan's fortune is looked upon as nothing extraordinary because there are so many other Americans who have as much or nearly as much as he; because there are many more who have the equivalent of a large fraction of his possessions; because there is a multitudine of Americans who, though they do not possess nearly as many thousands as Mr. Bryan, are yet not at all disposed to regard the accumulation of as much as he has as something beyond their reasonable hopes, beyond the possibilities with in their reach; because the average American citizen is so well-to-do that he is not disposed to regard larger possessions with envious eyes, because in short, all who make proper use of their opportunities are prosperous.

In a nation in which all enjoy their share of prosperity, what effect can Mr. Bryan hope to produce by his continuous fulminations against the "money power?" How can he expect to create a state of mind in which there will be agreement with his doctrine that there must be revolutionary changes in policies of government or in order that all may have their rights?

Through the establishment and maintenance of Republican policies this Nation has become the most prosperous one in the world. That fact will make ineffective all of Mr. Bryan's arguments for a departure from them.—Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

DEWITT.

Tuesday night, October 7, we organized a Taft Club at Dewitt with over fifty members, pledging to work for Taft and the Republican ticket at the coming November election. The meeting was called to order by J. F. Catron. C. B. Woolums was made permanent chairman and H. C. Mills, Secretary. Chairman Woolums then took the floor and advisedly all to join the club, and to be careful how they not only in the presidential race, but in the county races at the primary. He then called J. F. Catron to the floor, who gave us a ringing speech in favor of Taft, and the Republican ticket. Mr. Mat Hale was the next speaker, he said this was his first appearance on the floor to speak for the Republican party, but, that he had been a Republican all of his life. W. H. McDonald, was the next speaker, who said so many good things to the people that some are still laughing, while others are saying Amen! as he converted three Democrats, who signed the pledge, and say they are for Taft.

MR. BRYAN'S FORTUNE.

One may wonder whether it has occurred to Mr. Bryan that there is anything remarkable in the fact that his fortune of \$150,000 is regarded as something commonplace, trivial and to be dismissed at once from further attention.

Speaker Cannon had jocularly alluded to him as a "Saturn," not meaning to say there that Mr. Bryan was actually possessed with millions, but only that he had prospered to a degree that should be very sat-

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D. WILL CLARK.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Subscription Rates: \$1.00 per year in advance to Everybody.

14 Is the number for those desiring to communicate with this office by phone. Ring up Central and ask for number. You will then be connected direct with this office, if you have The Camp Ground Telephone service.

The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES:

Our rules provide that for candidates announcements for County offices are \$5.00 each, and the cash must accompany the order. We are glad to make your announcement for you, but you must comply with these terms to insure our agreement to appear.

D. W. CLARK, Editor.

CANDIDATES ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce HOS. WILLIAM LEWIS, of Laurel County, as a candidate for CIRCUIT JUDGE of the 37th Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican party as expressed by primary election December 5th, 1908.

Your vote and influence of everyone is earnestly solicited.

Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are authorized to announce J. C. CLOUD, of Manchester, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, for this the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, subject to the action of the Republican primary election to be held December 5th, 1908.

Your vote and influence is earnestly solicited.

We are authorized to announce R. A. DYCHE, of London, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, for this the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, subject to the action of the Republican primary election to be held December 5th, 1908.

Your vote and influence is earnestly solicited.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. B. B. GOLDEN, of Barbourville, Knox County, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of the 37th Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican party as expressed in Primary Election, December 5th, 1908.

Your vote and influence of everyone is earnestly solicited.

We are authorized to announce W. H. DAVIS, of Artemus, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, for this the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, subject to the action of the Republican primary election to be held December 5th, 1908.

Your vote and influence is earnestly solicited.

We are authorized to announce JESSE D. TUGGLE, of Barbourville, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for this the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, subject to the action of the Republican primary December 5th, 1908. Your vote and influence is earnestly solicited and will be appreciated.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BOYD, of London, Laurel county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican primary December 5th, 1908. Your vote and influence is earnestly solicited and will be appreciated.

We are authorized to announce W. M. MATHEW MITCHELL, of Barberville, as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican party in primary.

Your support and influence solicited.

We are authorized to announce NELSON MESMER, of Elkmile, as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican party in primary.

Your support and influence solicited.

We are authorized to announce C. L. HARRIN, of Warren, as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican primary. Your vote and influence is earnestly solicited.

We are authorized to announce WALTER C. EVANS, as a candidate for Superintendent of schools of Knox County, subject to action of the Republican party in primary.

Your vote and influence is earnestly solicited.

We are authorized to announce J. T. STAMPER, of Barbourville, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Knox County Court, subject to the action of the Republican primary.

For County Attorney.

We are authorized to announce W. R. LAY, of Barbourville, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican primary.

We are authorized to announce J. F. CATHON, of Barbourville, as a candidate for the office of County Attorney of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, January 5th, 1909.

Your vote and influence in my race is solicited and will be appreciated.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce MATT HALE, of Mate.

as a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary. The support and influence of everyone is earnestly solicited.

To the voters of Knox County:— I am a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican Primary.

The support and influence of everyone is earnestly solicited.

Yours truly,

W. H. McDONALD,

We are authorized to announce GEORGE F. TINSLEY, of Barberville, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Knox Circuit Court, subject to the action of the Republicans in primary.

For County Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce C. C. SMITH, of Barberville, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary.

We are authorized to announce LUCILLE REED YELLINE, of Barberville, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. HELTON, of Emanuel, as a candidate for Sheriff of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary.

We are authorized to announce

JOHN W. HEMPHILL, of Artemus, Ky.

We are authorized to announce NATHAN MESMER, of Seal, as a candidate for the nomination of Assessor of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican party. He solicits no support at all.

We are authorized to announce J. S. PATTERSON, of Barberville, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Tuesday, January 5th, 1909.

We are authorized to announce J. S. PATTERSON, of Barberville, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary.

We are authorized to announce FRANK WARREN, of Mills, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Primary. He solicits no support at all.

We are authorized to announce FRANCOIS M. REES, of Bertha, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the action of the Republican Primary.

We are authorized to announce JAMES E. YEARY, of Barberville, as a candidate for Coroner of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican party in primary.

We are authorized to announce ROOSEVELT and Bryan.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Mountain Advocate

Barbourville, Ky., Friday, Oct. 16, 1908

James Duncan, Second in Command to Samuel Gompers, Writes a Letter Declaring the Absolute Independence from Partisanism of the American Federation of Labor.

James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and International Secretary-Treasurer of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, has sent out numerous statements to declare the absolute independence from partisanship of the American Federation of Labor. The following is a summary of the statement of the Secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union. Mr. Duncan is next in command of the American Federation and his letters are a direct repudiation of the attitude of the President of the American Federation of Labor. The author of the original politics and exerting his influence to elect Bryan and Kern. Mr. Duncan is not advising union workers to vote for Taft, but on their own behalf, and to exercise their own individual preference. The letter is as follows:

"September 17, 1908.

"My Dear Sir:
"Your inquiry is similar to a number of other inquiries on the same subject, and, therefore, needs the general answer.

"The labor movement of our country, as the political situation is concerned, is now, as heretofore, independent of parties. Those who have given the greatest thought to the question, the ranks of organized labor have been busy from year to year, for a long time, as part of their trade union, teaching the workingmen, advising, educated workers not to be bound to any particular party, but to vote for the principles they believed were best in the good of the greatest number of all the people, and that if any person aspired to public office to deal with the aspirations upon which he stood, not because of his belonging or not belonging to any particular party. The intensity of recent events has caused a great deal of alarm among organized workers, in as far as political affairs are concerned, in the past, and we may expect, as men begin to look more closely and study the science of government, they will become still more active politically."

"The movement advised study of the different subjects and principles of the great political parties, and advised each organized worker who is a citizen and a voter (and all should qualify as fully as possible in both ways) to cast his vote on election day. In my opinion, it is a conscience as to what would be the best for the whole people.

"The labor and credit set out by a portion of the popular press, that the labor vote was being hampered, is but one of the forms of political blackmail which is used for exacting services to the entire mind. The views, beliefs and inclinations of candidates for public office should in each instance be faithfully served to all citizens, and which includes all voting, organized workers, instead of simply voting for a man because he is a member of a particular organization, and the election this year and the campaign leading up to it, as far as organized labor is concerned, will be a protest to that rule. Very truly yours,

"JAMES DUNCAN."

SWOLLEN FORTUNES AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

"The Republican party," said Mr. Bryan in a recent speech, "made swollen fortunes possible."

True. The Republican party made swollen fortunes possible, and it also made possible its policy of protecting American business and encouraging home industries that cost last year there were in the United States \$5,838,811 savings bank deposits, and in 1907, the deposits amounted to \$495,410,857—three thousand and nearly half a thousand millions of dollars.

But for Republican policies these savings bank depositors would have had very little opportunity to put aside this vast sum of money against the few thousand old men.

It is but another example of Bryan's chicanery in public speaking that he is a political fact that has had no assimilated him with the aid of that protection which Republican laws have extended over all, including the Bishop of the church which the Bishop's son, Rev. M. C. Hartzell, is president.

It seemed odd to attempt to interrogate him about his promises on a political question at the headquarters of the Republican candidate, but I asked him for his opinion. He answered very readily.

The American people are to be congratulated upon the fact that whether Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is elected President of the United States, they will have a man at the head of the church who is clean in moral character, but whose pen and speech are always for the best ideals of our civilization, as represented by the teachings of Christian church."

Taft of Everett Hale Type.

The Bishop thought for a moment and then continued: "On some theological points I differ from both. As a good Presbyterian, I suppose Mr. Bryan's doctrine of universal decrees which teach that from all eternity it has been fixed who should be saved and who should be lost, is not a true doctrine. Mr. Taft, I understand, is one of the Edward Everett Hale type, believing that Christ died for divine purposes. The fact that Mr. Bryan is immune to such fallacies is one reason that the American people like him. But Bryan's history can doubt that he will more than justify the people's confidence."

CLERGY INDORSE TAFT.

Class Him as the Highest Type of the Christian Gentleman.

FREQUENT HIS HEADQUARTERS

Declare He is Broad Minded and Represents Ideals of Best Statesmanship.

"Because he is the highest type of the Christian gentleman." This is the way in which I heard the pastor of a Methodist Church in Southern Illinois end an argument with a layman of the train coming down from St. Louis, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in a dispatch to the press from Chicago. The reporter continues: "The layman, paying due respect to the cloth of his opponent, was trying to convince him that he should support Mr. Taft for the Presidency and insisted he should vote for his Democratic opponent. The churchman defended the principles of the Democratic party and indicated he would support the man for whom he said he expected to vote, from his personal standpoint of a Christian. The layman was a type of a Christian gentleman."

It gave me a new idea about Mr. Taft. It seemed to answer some of the stand in the administration of the President. I believe that in acting upon this view, as I do upon the spirit and purpose of the founders of our Republic, who put into the Constitution that there shall be "no religious test as to qualifications to any office, or public trust under the United States." The completion of the safety of the Nation depends very largely upon our people heading that constitutional prohibition. Our Nation owes much to the church, statehood, literature, art and religion to those who have not been in strict harmony with some of the dogmas of the church. The days of the inquisition are past."

Longworth on Taft.

Better Qualified For the Presidency Than Any Former President Before Him.

Congressman Nicolas Longworth expressed in a sentence one of the principal grounds for electing William H. Taft to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

"Mr. Taft will bring to the Presidency a greater practical experience in a deeper knowledge of the affairs of this government than any previous President," said Longworth.

Mr. Taft embraces every branch of administration and include some of the most difficult charges ever committed to an American statesman or to any statesman. His rescue of the Philip-

TAFT'S DEVOTION TO DUTY

Sacrificed Personal Ambition For Country's Good.

TWICE REJECTED A JUSTICESHIP

Filipinos Needed Him and He Would Not Desert Them Even For a Seat on the Supreme Bench.

Not Desert Them Even For a Seat on the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Taft epitomized the organic law of his own life better than he realized when he once wrote to a quitter, a man who had left his wife and family to marry those of the Government that had reposed in him an important trust—the execution of a great work for which the national fame would stand or fall.

"In my view a duty is an entirety, and it is not fulfilled until done.

That is the best answer any one can give to the question: "What kind of a man is Taft?" And here is an application of the rule to himself under circumstances when had he allowed himself to deviate from it, he could not have been a better man. It is impossible for doing the thing that to him would have been easy, instead of cleaving to that which was hard, to have been toward the judiciary and tasks

in the critical situation in regard to the Philippines.

"If the tariff bill had passed at the last session, I should undoubtedly have accepted, for I have politics at heart. But I have held to the belief that a man cannot do anything side of an important character without looking about him to see if he is not a thief and if he is not a thief and has not some corrupt motive in the transaction."

LABOR AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

It Has Proven Its Friendship Toward Trade Unionists in Every State.

The Republican party appeals for the support of trade unionists. It does so because it has proven its friendship toward organized labor in every State in the Union.

The Republicans are not the only party which makes itself known through good deeds when good deeds were needed.

The Democratic party in this campaign was obliged to prove its friendship toward organized labor in the same fashion as the Republicans did, and on the prevailing slogan about what that party was going to do when it gets in power.

The Democratic party has been in power many times and in many States and localities in the past 15 or 20 years; and it dares not to fail up to its record. The Democratic party's friendship toward organized labor, as shown either in law-making or public administration. It forced to do that, all its supporters, the working men, the miners and others, Mr. Bryan, would in a brief space lapse into the darkest silence.

With the Republican party doing in a practical way to advance the cause of organized labor and to make conditions for both unions and management more favorable than they ever were before.

This question is a broad one. The answer to it must necessarily be broad, and I will do my best to sketch in brief space what the Republican party through its representatives, the National and State legislation and administration has done.

Every enlightened Republican can supply an effective answer in this wise: He can say in truth that his party, and the party he has taken the initiative in the great work of bringing about improved conditions for the wage earners of the country, and that the employers and administrators are due in the first instance the existence of every provision of law looking to the bettering of working conditions now on the statute books.

In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan, Ohio, the Middle West, in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and every Northwestern State, in Oregon, Washington, California, etc., etc., etc., on the Pacific side, there exist to-day excellent laws creating labor bureaus, preventing child labor, limiting hours of labor, providing for an adult child alike, within reasonable limits, recognizing and safeguarding the union label and generally fostering the labor unions and their policies.

Who called these laws into existence? Republicans in every instance, because in all of those States Republicans were in control of State government.

In many of the same States they were in power for the past two or three years, either smashing or modifying these brutal survivals of English feudalism, the wage slavery system, the ten-hour, the negligence rule and the rule of assumed risk. These same States in many instances have paid administrators, and by its employees in effect, to enable it to nullify a penal statute, and is against police power.

The Taft decision still stands as the law in Federal courts. When the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland took an opposite stand in 1903 the Ohio Legislature passed the act of 1904, a law which made Judge Taft's decision one of the laws of Ohio. Who shall estimate the service of the working men in the South, all who labor in dangerous employment by which he made the law on the side of survival?

The decision in the Narramore case was against gigantic corporate interests and in the face of Ohio Republicans. The Taft decision found a way to justice through the meshes of the law skillfully drawn to do incalculable service for all to the benefit of the working men.

Take the State of Ohio, for instance. In that State to day there exists a code of laws for the betterment of the lot of the working woman and child in every one of the directions enumerated above, which is an honor to the State of Ohio and to the Republican initiative and Republican influence in that instance.

Now, take the other side of the picture. The Democratic party has had its own way in the South. The vast block of States extending to the Gulf of Mexico has been a decided proffer for the wage earner. They have not only done substantially nothing but their demands and take and maintain to-day in many cases an attitude of armed enmity toward organized labor and its friends.

With the exception of Justice Brown from the Supreme Court the Presidents again pleaded with Mr. Taft to accept an appointment. The newspapers had a good deal to say about it, but they did not say that Roosevelt succeeded in making an Edward Everett Hale type, believing that Christ died for divine purposes. The fact that Mr. Bryan is immune to such fallacies is one reason that the American people like him. But Bryan's history can doubt that he will more than justify the people's confidence.

But the President insisted. Before Roosevelt had concluded his effective message of protest, Manila was afire with meetings of expatriates against his recall and pleaded that he should be recalled. Washington, on every official of consequence, white and native, in the archipelago.

Mr. Taft took a stand that stood him in good stead. He was not destined for the Philippines. His duty in the Philippines was not fulfilled in its entirety. Mr. Roosevelt's continual efforts to stop the stone wall of self-seeking zeal and earnestness, and wired, "All right, old fellow, you may stay."

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I feel that this is the last chance I may have to go on the bench," he told his mother, "but my work in the Philippines is not finished. The Philippines need me and I cannot desert them."

He did not desert them. "No," was again his response to the President.

What he thought of the situation was revealed in a personal letter to me, in which of the following is a part:

"The chief consideration for my not going on the bench at this time

is the bank that holds your savings is helping support Bryan and if not, why not?"

President Roosevelt certainly has a way of smoking 'em out.

FAMOUS NARRAMORE CASE

Taft's Decision of Great Benefit to Employe as Against Employer.

BROAD SYMPATHY FOR LABOR

Label About His Being Father of Government by Injunction Manufactured For Political Effect.

If men who labor come to know Mr. Taft and study what he has done for them, they will know how there could be any sincerity in the attempt by the Democratic party to prejudge labor against him.

Taft's narrow personal interest in Ohio which was never considered should forever set at rest all this manufactured talk for political effect.

Mr. Bryan is the "father of government by injunction."

Judge Taft's decision in the Narramore case, as far as I can see, was the bench of tremendous benefit to employees as against employer in Ohio in personal injury cases.

The facts of the Narramore case are these: Harry J. Narramore was a brakeman on the Big Four Railroad. One day while at work his foot caught in an unhooked frog. A man came and pulled him off the track. The railroad refused to do anything for him and his wife and children depended upon him for support. Mr. Bryan sought the aid of the courts.

Olio law held that the frog should not have been left out and courts ruled that the employer was wrong in not discharging his employee in the habit of disobeying a law intended for the employee's protection by continuing at his job.

With the Republican party doing in a practical way to advance the cause of organized labor and to make conditions for both unions and management more favorable than they ever were before.

This question is a broad one. The answer to it must necessarily be broad, and I will do my best to sketch in brief space what the Republican party through its representatives, the National and State legislation and administration has done.

Every enlightened Republican can supply an effective answer in this wise: He can say in truth that his party, and the party he has taken the initiative in the great work of bringing about improved conditions for the wage earners of the country, and that the employers and administrators are due in the first instance the existence of every provision of law looking to the bettering of working conditions now on the statute books.

In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan, Ohio, the Middle West, in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and every Northwestern State, in Oregon, Washington, California, etc., etc., etc., on the Pacific side, there exist to-day excellent laws creating labor bureaus, preventing child labor, limiting hours of labor, providing for an adult child alike, within reasonable limits, recognizing and safeguarding the union label and generally fostering the labor unions and their policies.

Who called these laws into existence? Republicans in every instance, because in all of those States Republicans were in control of State government.

In many of the same States they were in power for the past two or three years, either smashing or modifying these brutal survivals of English feudalism, the wage slavery system, the ten-hour, the negligence rule and the rule of assumed risk. These same States in many instances have paid administrators, and by its employees in effect, to enable it to nullify a penal statute, and is against police power.

The Taft decision still stands as the law in Federal courts. When the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland took an opposite stand in 1903 the Ohio Legislature passed the act of 1904, a law which made Judge Taft's decision one of the laws of Ohio. Who shall estimate the service of the working men in the South, all who labor in dangerous employment by which he made the law on the side of survival?

The decision in the Narramore case was against gigantic corporate interests and in the face of Ohio Republicans. The Taft decision found a way to justice through the meshes of the law skillfully drawn to do incalculable service for all to the benefit of the working men.

Take the State of Ohio, for instance. In that State to day there exists a code of laws for the betterment of the lot of the working woman and child in every one of the directions enumerated above, which is an honor to the State of Ohio and to the Republican initiative and Republican influence in that instance.

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President Roosevelt certainly has a way of smoking 'em out.

Bryan started as a promising young man, and he has been promising ever since.



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criticisms I had heard of the Republican party in the past two years the Democratic candidate has interlarded his well-paid Chautauqua lectures with Sunday sermons before religious and non-religious audiences. The most notable of these was that he made in this campaign and I was curious to discover, on an arrival here, with what kind of audience he was associated from the church and semi-religious elements in the country for the Republican nominee.

Bishop's Opinion of Taft.

My arrival in this connection could not have been better timed. At an early session of Mr. Taft's private secretary Friday I saw Bishop J. C. Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had come from a conference in Europe. He is a citizen and a voter (and all should qualify as fully as possible in both ways) to cast his vote on election day. In my opinion, it is a conscience as to what would be the best for the whole people.

The American people are to be congratulated upon the fact that whether Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is elected President of the United States, they will have a man at the head of the church who is clean in moral character, but whose pen and speech are always for the best ideals of our civilization, as represented by the teachings of Christian church."

Taft of Everett Hale Type.

The Bishop thought for a moment and then continued: "On some theological points I differ from both. As a good Presbyterian, I suppose Mr. Bryan's doctrine of universal decrees which teach that from all eternity it has been fixed who should be saved and who should be lost, is not a true doctrine. Mr. Taft, I understand, is one of the Edward Everett Hale type, believing that Christ died for divine purposes. The fact that Mr. Bryan is immune to such fallacies is one reason that the American people like him. But Bryan's history can doubt that he will more than justify the people's confidence."

It is very likely that most or all of us carrying on great industrial enterprises and giving labor well paid employment. The "swollen fortunes" that are associated with the rich and famous in the United States are the result of honest wealth and honest poverty.

It is but another example of Bryan's chicanery in public speaking that he is a political fact that has had no assimilated him with the aid of that protection which Republican laws have extended over all, including the Bishop's son, Rev. M. C. Hartzell, is president.

It seemed odd to attempt to interrogate him about his promises on a political question at the headquarters of the Republican candidate, but I asked him for his opinion. He answered very readily.

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SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Analysis of Republican and Democratic Records.

BRYAN INFINITE IN VARIETY

Always Ready to Dangle Some New Hobby Before Audiences Weary of His Old Vagaries.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, spoke Monday night before the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Mr. Sherman took for his subject the records of the Republican and Democratic parties and compared the present candidates.

In the course of his address Mr. Sherman said:

"We are often confronted with the claim of criticism that our Presidential teams are too short and the Presidential teams are too long. I say, without intending to infect this thought as a new issue in this campaign, I do say that I believe a frequent comment of party accomplishments, of party accomplishments and failures, is most desirable.

Dramatic Blunders.

"The characteristics of the two great parties, the parties which have appealed to the American electorate for fifty years, are not only of political interest, but also of analysis. Men are valued and their worth is gauged, not only by character, but generally by a life of service to the public welfare.

Parties should be gauged the same way. Mr. Bryan is bound to the traditions and blunders of the Democratic party. He has not only captured its organization, has written its platforms, and, by force, made himself its candidate. He has been a leader and a advocate, one who dares and dares and dares again after another, each one dying the campaign of its birth, and thousands of Democrats refuse to yield him his position or his banner.

"The legislative enactments of the Republican party and the execution of those laws during the past half century have a large place in the history of our country. Our record is not confined to financial and tariff legislation, nor upon the prosecution of the Civil War and solving the prob-

lems arising from the result of that war."

But the Republican party has been no more concerned in beneficent labor legislation to the workers on the farm. Congress after Congress and Session after Session has seen labor laws enacted, for safety appliances; for protection of the class of employees throughout the land. I may say that all the statutes concerning labor in the Republican law books for labor have been better sanitary conditions; for safety appliances; for boards of arbitration; laws protecting the union label; child labor laws and all others looking to the safety and well being of the American work-

Mr. Bryan's Hoboics.

"And now we come to the issues of the present campaign. Already we are informed after another week has been devoted to the platform, abandoned and abandoned for a successor. Mr. Bryan has admitted that he must lay aside, for the time being, all of his pet hobbyisms, and has found some toys which he proposes to dangle before his delighted audiences, and he has a sufficient number of ideas to satisfy the popular section of the country which he may be visiting. He succeeds in winning the plaudits of the voters in the West and South, and would be welcomed in the East and in the South for certain promises which he would not dare to pledge in the North.

Mr. Bryan's caution, however, conservatively as well, is speaking to the people of the entire country without regard to the sections of class.

One sermon to all, one sermon of civil righteousness, of honesty of purpose, of treating all men alike under the law, and preaching the sermon of salvation based upon well founded confidence.

Record of Accomplishment.

"I shall not to-night, gentlemen, further take up any particular issue of this campaign. I will say that if the party is successful in November, it will be to all of us, and I hope to all, that our pledge to revise the tariff, to revise it along protection lines, will be kept to the letter. Mr. Bryan has said that he will, and within his power, the policies of President Roosevelt will be continued; continued in a spirit of fairness, justice and equality for all men, and in the history of our country. Our record is not confined to financial and tariff legislation, nor upon the prosecution of the Civil War and solving the prob-

lems of the next House of Representatives. That is the principal issue in the campaign, and when that issue is decided in November the people will rule as they always have ruled.

"Speaking on the record of accomplishment, records which requires neither excuse nor apology, making pledges for the future, as a guarantee for whose fulfillment other demands promises as proof of the accuracy of our predictions pointing to past prophecies verified, presenting as our candidate for President, one who appears to be a man who is better educated and more fully equipped to meet and discharge its varied and weighty responsibilities and duties than ever before in the Nation's history, we ask you to expect a further commission from the people."

ON BOTH SIDES AT ONCE.

Bryan is Talking State's Rights—How Does That Doctrine Chime With Government Ownership?

Mr. Bryan says he is fighting Taft, and he is referring to his participation to the latter's charges against him. This is one way of evading an issue, but somehow does not lessen the force of Hearst's assertion that the Bryan doctrine can be described as "public beggars." That is a term which cannot be explained away except by a flat denial that it was used, and if the Democratic candidate fails to meet it this looks like confession.

GOVERNOR HUGHES OF TAFT'S CHARACTER.

"There are a thousand epidemics in the affairs of this Nation which demand foreseen or attempted to be controlled by any platform. The sagacity, steadiness of character, firmness and sound judgment of a chief executive is basic to the security

of the Nation in many a trying emergency. The country needs a man rock-based in sound conviction and fundamental principles, and good judgment in all difficulty all may feel secure, and such a man pre-eminently is William H. Taft."

TAFT AND EMERSON.

"They are talking now about Taft's religion, but thinking people will probably believe that a church that could claim Ralph Waldo Emerson for a member must be a pretty good sort of a church.



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THE REAL INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN

Question of Vote Must Be Answered by Effect on Opportunities

For Us

It has been the workingman who desires to vote intelligently in the coming election to sit down and reason out the probable effect of the election of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan. In

order to make this question affect him directly, it is important that he be con-

cerned without passion and without

regard to class prejudices.

Mr. Bryan or Mr. Debs may succeed in demonstrating that they are only friends of labor. The real question for the intelligent laboring man is not merely the genuineness of their friendship,

but what they will do to him.

The question which the business man is asking himself in regard to the election is, what advantage it will give him in the minimum of visible demand. Railways, deprived of traffic in new building materials and manufactured goods, will find it easier to buy a job, and will make no effort to improve their equipment and extend their lines. If Mr. Bryan should be elected, even if no strike is made, it will keep the price of coal high and more effectively. He believes with his party that working people are readily deceived by effective appeal to their prejudices and to the masses.

He is in doubt, with every injunction question and with every phase of it his intent is plainly to deceive.

The Democratic platform and Mr.

Mr. Bryan's platform, we shall

have a trial in all cases of contempt of court committed out of the pres-

ence of the court. What both the

Democratic platform wanted to promise

was that every working man on

strike charged with violating an injunc-

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THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE

D. W. CLARK, EDITOR

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Year, in advance... \$1.00

PERSONALS

Around Town

W. W. Byrley has been on the sick list this week.

Miss Nell Lane is visiting in Mid-diesboro this week.

Mrs. J. M. Gilbert and children are visiting relatives in Tennessee.

Judge Wm. Lewis, of London, was in this city last Tuesday on business.

Judge Faulkner came in Monday from a three weeks campaign out in the district.

John Catron, Jr., who has been very ill with tonsilitis, is improving very rapidly.

R. W. Cole visited his sister, Mrs. Kellons, at Red House, from Friday until Sunday.

Mr. Kellons, of Red House, visited the families of Robt. A. J. and L. M. Cole here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Clark attended the grand Musical Festival and Street Carnival in Knoxville last Tuesday.

Mrs. James H. Harp and daughter, Gertrude, came up from Mt. Vernon Wednesday to spend a while with her sister Mrs. A. W. Sowards.

Mrs. W. C. Black and babe, who have visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer, in Pineville for several days, is expected home this week.

Hon. Robert Boyd, of London, one of the popular candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney, was in town yesterday, mixing with his friends.

Little Margurite, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Faulkner, has been quite sick this week with diphtheria, but we are glad to note that she is better at this writing.

Col. T. Emerson Smith is rustication down on Greasy Creek this week. He will keep shy of ganders and pretty girls this trip, and upon his return home will favor our legion of readers with an interesting article entitled, "A Botanical Tour on Greasy Creek."

LOCAL LOOM.

LADIES' SUITS will only be on exhibition at Herndon & Tinsley's until Monday, October 19th.

Dr. J. R. Smyth has begun to get the material on the ground for the erection of a new house in Black's addition.

I. H. Faulkner's new house is now about ready for occupancy and he will move it about the first of November.

Mrs. D. W. Clark fired a string of red pepper into the household of the "devil" for which she has the thanks of his majesty.

Ladies, call and get your Suit at Herndon & Tinsley's, while you can get them low down for cash.

The stuccoing on the courthouse is about completed and is looking quite nice. If it will stay on this time it will doubtless give entire satisfaction.

The brick work on Dr. Westerfield's new house is showing up fine. He is using pressed brick made by the Barbourville Brick and Tile Co.

L. C. Miller has let the contract for the erection of a new brick store room adjoining his business house on the public square to J. H. Blackburn, and the work of building will begin at once. It is said he will at an early date push his present store house to the rear of the lot and build a brick on the entire front of his property abutting on the public square.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES for FARMERS, PHYSICIANS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and COTTON GINNERS.

Private Lines and Exchanges -

We guarantee our phones to be safe from lightning. We never have any accident or damage to our equipment. Write Today.

Get our book "A Farmer's Guide to the Telephone." We help you to build, install, and operate your telephone. Write Today.

Regular service is available. Write Today.

Write Today.

THE SUMTER TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

JARVIS-CARY.

Mr. William Jarvis and Miss Mildred Cary, both of this city, eloped to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Wednesday night where they were united in marriage.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jarvis and is a popular young man, while the bride is a daughter of Mr. J. A. Cary, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Co., in this section. She is quite pretty and popular.

The happy young couple have the best wishes of their many friends for their future prosperity.

Some chicken stealing has been going on in various parts of the city within the past ten nights. It is only a question when Mr. Chicken Filcher will need the services of a physician to help him out of his trouble as some of the owners of fowls do not sleep all the time, and they do not shoot with both eyes shut.

Born—Last week to the wife of L. B. Reed, of New Decatur, Ala., nee Miss Minnie McDonald, a fine son. Mother and babe both doing nicely at last reports.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKING.

The Hon. J. L. Earlywine, of Parsons, and one of the State's best speakers, will speak at the following times and places:

Artemus, Knox county, Friday, Oct. 16, at 7 p.m.

Pineville, Bell county, Saturday, Oct. 17, at 1 p.m.

Middleboro, Bell county, Saturday, Oct. 17, at 7 p.m.

Barbourville, Knox county, Monday, Oct. 19, at 1 p.m.

Four Mile, Bell county, Monday, Oct. 19, at 7 p.m.

All are cordially invited to be present and hear the issues of the campaign discussed.

The ladies are especially invited to present.

Germans Are For Taft.

The German is, as a rule, a good business man. He believes in the gold standard—which Bryan does not; he believes in protection for American industry—which Bryan does not; he believes in expending the money of the Government for the benefit of all the people, in the rural free delivery, the irrigation of arid lands, the preservation and utilization of our forests, the improvement of agriculture, and other great public services which Bryan, according to the political platform which he has subscribed, regards as "unnecessary and wasteful."

The prospect that Bryan would be nominated drew bitter protests from leading Germans and German newspapers, including the newspaper controlled by Ridder, the present Democratic campaign treasurer, who declared that he would never support the advocate of free silver and repudiation, and of other vagaries offensive to the sound judgment and honest character of German-Americans. The fact that Mr. Ridder has seen fit to change his attitude toward the candidate whose nomination he regarded as equivalent to defeat does not mean that there has been any general desertion on the part of German-Americans from the principles of sound money and of protection for American industry. Citizens of German origin, Democrats as well as Republicans, throughout the United States, are for Taft and the policies which Taft represents.

The German's common sense tells him that Bryan is a menace to business; that his political schemes are visionary and impracticable, and that he depends for his only substantial support upon a form of class hatred tending to undermine and break down American institutions.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The Cumberland River Baptist Church, corner Main and Pine St., Barbourville, Ky.

Rev. L. B. ARVIN, Pastor.
Regular services each Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 p.m.
Young People's Union, meets at 2:30 p.m., each Sunday.

The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICE.

First M. E. Church,
John D. Hitchcock, Pastor.
Public service each Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.
Epworth League, 6:15 p.m.
Junior League, 2:30 p.m.
Choir Practice, Thursday, 3:30 p.m.
Boy's Chorus Choir, Tuesday, 4:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting, Thurs., 7:00 p.m.

\$50,000 FIRE AT LONDON.
(Special to The Mountain Advocate.)

Fire Wednesday morning did \$50,000 damage in the business portion of London. The Jackson building covering an entire block, the second best in the city, owned by Col. R. M. Jackson, and the Rhinehart livery stable, also owned by Jackson, were destroyed. The fire started in the stable.

The other heavy losers are: Kehr Bros., druggists; Eberlein & Co., general merchants; Joe Howard, grocer; London Cate; Harry Lyons & Sons' office; A. R. Willis' plumbing shop; Jackson Opera house; Winant Cooperage Company's office.

Col. Jackson is the heaviest loser, his building costing \$20,000 with only \$7,000 insurance.

Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the Sunday Schools of Knox county will be held at Emanuel on Saturday, October 24, 1908. All Sunday schools workers of Knox county are requested to be present on this occasion. Programs will be issued later.

STRAY MULE.

I have in my possession, which came to my place the 29th day of Aug. 1908, a male mule, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, brown or dark bay, flesh mark left year crop'd, white spot on left side of neck near jaw. Owner may have same by paying for this notice and all other damages.

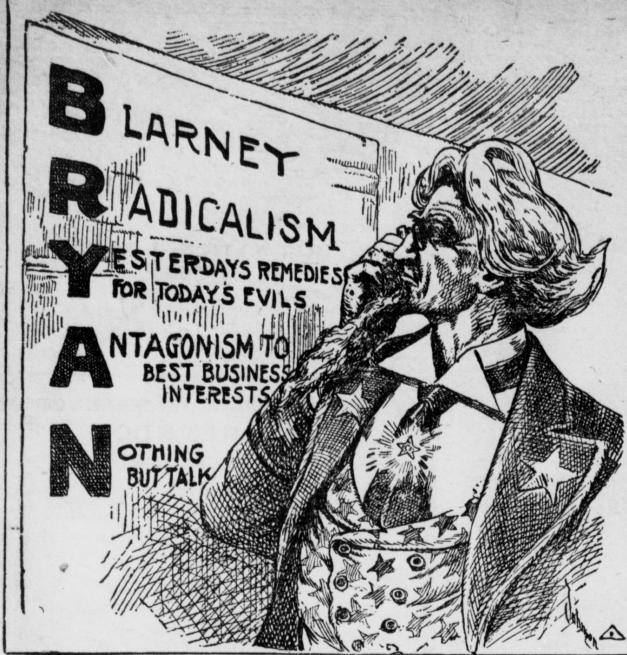
BENJAMINE BRYANT,
Oct. 16 4t King, Ky.

WANTED.—Party to furnish capital to patent good invention. One-third interest in proceeds of same when sold or manufactured. If interested, address,

Box 705,
Barbourville, Ky.

jun 12

UNCLE SAM SOLVES THE ACROSTIC.



—Philadelphia Press.

THE BRYAN PARROT.

The Same Feathered Nuisance That Screened in 1896.

In 1898, as in 1896, the dominant note of the Bryan parrot is the voice of the parrot. It is just as shrill, just as insistent and just as meaningless as it was twelve years ago and is bound to become quite as wearisome to the public.

In 1896, the same green parrot of imperialism returned to the upon a comfortable, swaying and screeched "Free silver! Free silver!" That was the only phrase the bird could utter, and its dismal iteration so exasperated the people that they grabbed the noisy parrot from his perch and cast him into the junk pile.

But the plumed nuisance survived and appeared in the campaign of 1898 with a brand new speech. This time it was "Imperialism! Imperialism!" To the unthinking that alarmist outcry was momentarily terrifying, suggesting thrones and tyrants bent on oppression and conquest. But it scared the same people themselves even for a moment. They knew it was the same old parrot singing the same old tune with merely a change of words. To every challenge to a discussion of real political issues the parrot replied, "Free silver!—'Imperialism!' and again the feathered pest was torn from his perch and tossed into the junk pile by the public whose patience he had exhausted.

With his inability either to charm or frighten, rarely demonstrated in two successive trials, an ordinary parrot would have been compelled to turn to a life of silent meditation on the futility of talking too much. But the Bryan parrot is an extraordinary parrot, not an ordinary one, and the campaign of 1898 finds him perched aloft again with another sacred wherein to affright the public and abuse the thoughts. His cry this year—*"It is a shame that it has been re-enacted with rare patience!—Shall the people rule?"* It fits the parrot's voice to perfection, and, though it is as empty as his own head, he accompanies it with an expression of eyes that might scare people if they could forget for a moment that it is only a parrot screech after all.

The voice of the Bryan parrot is unchanged. It is as rasping, monotonous and as lacking in the note of sincerity as it was twelve years ago. The senseless, "Free silver!" could not mislead the people in 1896, the imperialist scream of "Imperialism!" never disturbed their composure for a single moment in 1898. And the shrill, insidious screech, "Shall the people rule?" can have no other result than to provoke their angry contempt in like manner.

Parrot policies will not die this year. Serious questions are before the people for discussion and settlement. Public attention cannot be drawn away from them either by the witless chatter of parrots or the theatrical tricks of demagogues. This is no more a parrot year than was 1896 or 1898.

Mr. Gompers betrays distinct signs of irritation because nobody thinks it worth while to give out an injunction against his speaking his mind to the fullest extent. He will awaken in November to the fact that there is a severe gulf between his partisan and the strictly economic purposes of labor unions.

The Bryan proposition that conservative banks should pay for the failures of speculative banks will not appeal to the thrifty depositor.

RYAN COULD HARM.

Danger of Placing Nebraskan In White House.

EVEN WITH SENATE OPPOSED.

Administration and Enforcement of Laws Would Be in His Hands—The Treasury Would Be Under His Thumb—National Banks Would Be at His Mercy.

Nobody with brains enough to get in out of a blizzard can have patience with the argument so complacently put forth by some of the Bryanites who want to humbug others into believing that they don't believe themselves that Bryan can do no harm should be elected.

The usual way of putting it is that there will be a Republican house and that Bryan's hands will be tied even if his forces continue to wag—certainly a poor reason for electing a president even were it true.

But it is not true. A grammar school boy who has studied the constitution of the United States knows that Of course Bryan as president in face of a sane congress could not pass laws. But the whole administration of national laws, including their enforcement, which is at least as important as passing them, would be in his hands.

He would have the treasury under his thumb; the national banks would be at the mercy of a controller of the currency appointed by him; the foreign policy of the government would be dictated by him, and ambassadors, ministers, consuls would be named by him. The army and navy would be under his command. Collectors, postmen and other officials of the civil service would be nominated by him. While he could not establish "tariff for revenue only," he could make things much worse for everybody in the class that comes back from Europe on trips abroad with all sorts of luxuries purchased abroad to the detriment of American labor.

Then he could smash any bank that might offend him by not going into his Bryanite guarantee scheme, just as he did in 1896. Governor Haskell, smashed the International Bank of Corcoran, Okla., to make a demonstration of the guarantee law for the Democratic Denver convention.

Oh, yes, Bryan will do harm—so much harm that it might take the country many years to recover from the damage done in ten years of Bryan in the White House.

But Bryan will do no harm because he will not have the opportunity, because the American people are going to elect as their president William H. Taft, the candidate of the Republican party, in opposition to the conservative statesman, the man whom McKinley said, "He is the broadest and most unselfishly brave man I know and will carry the constitution of the United States in his very blood." Taft's election will be an assurance that the laws of the United States are destined to be upheld by a man whose presence there will be in itself a pledge of good government, efficient and equitable administration of the laws, of intellectual and educational advancement and of progress and prosperity in the material affairs of the republic.

The Bryan proposition that conservative banks should pay for the failures of speculative banks will not appeal to the thrifty depositor.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

Statement of Lawton Like an Accusation From the Grave.

Among the many gallant American soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in the difficult task of suppressing the Filipino Insurrection, Mr. Lawton was probably beloved either by his brother officers or the men in the ranks than General Henry W. Lawton. He realized the ideal American soldier as completely as any of his contemporaries, and his record in the war for the Union, in various Indian campaigns, in Cuba during the Spanish war and in trying work which called him to the Philippines constitutes a instructive chapter in the annals of American valor. No general ever deserved a better uniform. No greater, more courageous commander ever led his troops into battle. No more chivalric leader ever gave up his life in defense of his country's flag.

General Lawton was killed in battle with insurrectos in the island of Luzon in 1899. He died in the heat of battle of his troops. A short time before the tragic close of his career he had written to a friend in the United States a letter, in which he said:

"If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it

might as well come from one of my

own men, because I know from ex-

perience, derived by captured pris-

oners, that the continuance of fighting

is chiefly due to reports that are sent

out from America."

The words of Lawton, fighting a

treacherous foe in a tropical country,

were meant as a protest against the unpatriotic "anti-imperialist" agitators

of the United States, whose

expressions of sympathy for the insur-

rection gave constant aid and comfort

to the enemy. Army officers of high

character and rugged experience in

the Philippines have frequently ex-

pressed the opinion that the insurec-

tion would not have lasted ninety days

had it not been for the support, moral

and otherwise, which its leaders re-

ceived from their sympathizers in

America.

Chief among those sympathizers, the insi-

terous and most reckless of all, was

William Jennings Bryan, and against

him the prophetic words of the lament-

able Lawton were directed from the

grave. For his unpatriotic

course during the Filipino insurrection

Mr. Bryan lacked even the shadow of an excuse.

He had entered the military service during the Spanish war as

a very poor officer, and he knew that

war and the preparedness of our land

could be concluded only with the

unqualified recognition of American

authority wherever it was asserted.

But in spite of that he encouraged the

Filipino to continue in armed resist-

ance, and the unceasing expressions un-

consciously helped to bring about a de-

solate and costly struggle which he knew

in his heart could never end except in

the way it was ended. Mr. Bryan's

conduct throughout that conflict, which

cost so much alike to the United States

and to the dedicated Filipinos them-

selves, was a base and perfidious treason, and

it will never be forgotten by the sur-

vivors of those gallant men from whom

it exacted the last full measure of sac-

rifice in devotion to duty.

The words of Lawton will confound

Mr. Bryan every time he opens his

lips to speak of the "people's"

cause. They ladden him for giving

aid and comfort to the armed enemies

of American authority and they brand

him as a man who openly encouraged

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